

NOMENCLATORIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE FAMILY LYGAEIDAE (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA).

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During the course of some recent nomenclatorial work on various groups within the family Lygaeidae a number of situations have arisen that appear to involve re-interpretation or junior homonymy. A number of such cases are discussed below and action in regard to homonymy taken where considered unavoidable.

I. The subfamily name Rhyparochrominae

China & Miller (1955, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (12): 8: 259) in a recent check list of family and subfamily names in the Heteroptera use for the largest of the lygaeid subfamilies the name Rhyparochrominae Stal (1862, Ofv. Vet. Akad. Forh. 19: 210). Unfortunately Stal based his subfamily upon *Rhyparochromus* Curtis and this generic name is a junior homonym and thus is not available as the stem of the subfamily and tribal names.

Rhyparochromus Curtis 1836 takes *Lygaeus chiragra* F. 1794 as type species. *Rhyparochromus* Hahn 1826 the senior homonym takes *Cimex pini* L. 1758 as type species. These two species pertain to different tribes and certainly with family group names now considered as coordinate it is impossible to base a subfamily name upon an entirely different type genus than that utilized by the original proposer of the taxon even though both type species are in the same subfamily at the present time.

The next available name for *Rhyparochromus* Curtis (*nec* Hahn) is *Megalonotus* Fieber 1860. The Copenhagen Decisions (par. 54, pg. 36) state that where a type genus of a taxon belonging to a family group is found to be a junior homonym, the name of that taxon is to be changed to a name based upon the changed name of its type genus.

Thus the subfamily previously known as Rhyparochrominae and the tribe known as Rhyparochromini must be called Megalonotinae and Megalonotini respectively.

The genus *Rhyparochromus* Hahn (*nec* Curtis) belongs to the tribe Beosini and in general represents the same concept as *Aphanus* of authors (*nec* Laporte).

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II. *Thunbergia* Horvath 1914

This name was first used as a subgenus of *Caenocoris* Fieber but must be considered as a junior objective synonym of *Melanostethus* Stal 1868 as both have, by monotypy, the same type species, *Lygaeus marginatus* Thunberg 1822.

III. *Neoligyrocoris* Barber

This name was first used by Barber as a subgenus of *Ligyrocoris* Stal but is a junior objective synonym of *Pseudopamera* Distant as both have the same type species, *Pseudopamera aurivilliana* Distant. Type of *Neoligyrocoris* was fixed by original designation, that of *Pseudopamera* by monotypy.

IV. Preoccupied generic group names

Replacement names are proposed here for those genera considered at the present time as zoologically valid genera. Those preoccupied names in synonymy are not renamed, but attention, is called to such cases in the event subsequent systematic work necessitates changes in generic concepts.

a. *Cryptocara* Bergroth 1916. (Wien. Ent. Zeit. 35: 221).

This name was proposed as a replacement name for *Rhodesia* Distant 1911 (preocc.). However, *Cryptocara* Bergroth is itself preoccupied by Gistel 1857 (Vacuna 2: 522) in the Coleoptera. New name proposed: *CRYPTOCARELLA*. Type species: *Rhodesia durbani* Distant, 1911. Monobasic.

b. *Xestonotellus* Horvath 1914. (Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 12: 629).

This name was proposed as a subgenus of *Scopiastes* Stal. However, it is preoccupied by Reuter 1905 (Ofv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Forh. 47: No. 20: p. 1) in the Miridae. New name proposed: *SCOPIASTEELLA*. Type species: *Scopiastes cruentus* Horvath 1914. Fixed here.

c. *Macropterna* Fieber 1860. (Europ. Hemip. pp. 53 & 206).

This name is preoccupied by Hitchcock 1848. (Mem. Amer. Acad. N.S. 3: 233) in the Amphibia. New name proposed: *MACROPTERNELLA*. Type species: *Oxycarenum inermis* Fieber 1851. Fixed by Oshanin 1912. Kat. Palearct. Hemip. p. 32.

d. *Gonatas* Distant 1882. (Biol. Centr. Amer. Heter. 1: 219).

This name is preoccupied by Kaup 1871 (Berlin Ent. Zeit. 15: 50) in the Coleoptera. New name proposed: *GONATOIDES*. Type Species: *Gonatas typicus* Distant 1882. Fixed by use of "typicus" for originally included species.

e. *Bryanella* China 1930. (Ins. Samoa Pt. 2: 135-6).

This name is preoccupied by Blair 1928 (Ins. Samoa Pt. 4: 83) in the Coleoptera. The describer Dr. W. E. China has kindly asked me to rename the genus. New name proposed: *BRYA-NELLOCORIS*. Type species: *Byranella longicornis* China 1930. Monobasic.

f. *Macrorhamphus* Jakovlev 1876. (Troudy Ent. Ross. 9: 218-220).

This name is preoccupied by Leach 1816 (Syst. Cat. Mamm. Birds Brit. Mus. 31) in birds. Actually the name appears to have been first used, as a possible misspelling, by Fischer 1813. (Zoognosia 1: 91) in the fishes. Since *Macrorhamphus* Jak. is a junior synonym of *Orsillus* Dallas it is not replaced here. It should be noted however that the two generic names are not based upon the same type species.

g. *Myersia* Evans 1929. (Bull. Ent. Res. 19: 353).

This name is preoccupied by Viereck 1921. (Proc. U.S.N.M. 43: No. 1942: 575) in the Hymenoptera. However, since *Myersia* Evans is a junior objective synonym of *Rhypodes* Stal it need not be renamed.

h. *Ophthalmocoris* Montandon 1907. (Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 5: 89-90).

This name is preoccupied by Zetterstedt 1838 (Ins. Lapp. p. 280) in the Miridae. As *Ophthalmocoris* Montandon is at present considered as a junior subjective synonym of *Germalus* Stal it is not renamed.

i. *Polyacanthus* Laport 1833. (Mag. Zool. 1: Supp. 1: 83-4).

This name was proposed as a new name for *Microtoma* Laporte 1833 (*ibid* p. 33-4) but is itself preoccupied by Kaup 1827 (Isis, Oken, p. 622) in the fishes. Since *Polyacanthus* Laporte is at present considered a junior synonym of *Aellopus* Wolff 1811 it is not renamed.

j. *Acanthocnemis* Signoret 1865. (Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. p. 124).

This name is preoccupied by Hawle & Corda 1847 (Prod. Mon. Bohm. Trilob. 20) in the trilobites and by Blanchard 1852 (in Gay, Hist. Chile 7: 355) in the Diptera. Since *Acanthocnemis* Signoret is a junior subjective synonym of *Neurocladus* Fieber 1861 it is not renamed.

k. *Ancylopus* Flor 1860. (Rhynch. Livl. 1: 226).

This name was proposed as a replacement name for *Platygaster* Schilling (*preocc.*) but is itself apparently preoccupied by Agassiz 1846 (Nomen. Zool. Index Univ.) in the Coleoptera as an emendation for *Ancylopus* Chevrolat 1835. Since *Ancylopus* Flor is a junior objective synonym of *Gastrodes* Westwood 1840 it is not renamed.

Heavy Corixid Flight—Some years ago I observed a tremendous flight of Corixidae coming to large light in the Utah Hot Springs area, northwest from Ogden, Utah. On the night of August 21–22, 1956, a black-light trap attracted a great flight of *Corisella decolor* (Uhler). When this trap was checked in the morning, it was well filled with insects into the neck of the two-quart cyanide bottle. The contents were estimated to be 98 per cent Corixidae, by volume. Dr. R. I. Sailer, who examined a sample of 200 of the specimens, made the identification. Many times during the summer operation of this particular light trap, collections of 25 to occasionally more than 300 corixid specimens were taken. This trap light was one of three operated to collect corn earworm moths in particular.—GEORGE F. KNOWLTON, Logan, Utah.

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